

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said TNF antagonist; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.

40. A method for inhibiting the action of Interleukin 1 (IL-1) for treating a pathologic condition in a human, the pathologic condition being a disease or disorder which is caused or exacerbated by the action of said Interleukin 1 (IL-1) by administering an Interleukin 1 (IL-1) antagonist, defined as any of the following types of molecules directed against said Interleukin 1 (IL-1): a monoclonal antibody; a monoclonal antibody fragment; soluble receptors; or a fusion protein, comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said Interleukin 1 (IL-1) antagonist; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.

41. A method for inhibiting the action of Interleukin 1 for treating a pathologic condition in a human, the pathologic condition being a disease or disorder which is caused or exacerbated by the action of said Interleukin 1 by administering IL-1R type II, comprising the steps of:

a) administering a therapeutically effective dosage level to said human of said IL-1R type II; and

b) administering said dose either intralesionally or perilesionally.